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## TYPES OF MACHINE TOOLS TO BE PRODUCED IN 1949

The workers of the machine-tcol-building industry are making rapid improvement in the types of machine tools being produced in the third year of the Five-Year Plac. Among the scientific-research institutes end special design bureaux of the Ministry of Machine-Tool Building working with plant collectives are the KNIMS (Experimental Scientific Institute for Metal-Cutting Machines), VNII (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Cutting Tools), VNIIASh, NIBV, SKB-1 (Special Decign Bureau-1), and others.

The Kraenyy proletariy Plant has perfected and put into experimental production Model 1A62 high speed lathes and is preparing to put them into large-scale series production in 1949. The plant has also designed and built experimental models of the Model 1620 high-speed lathes (3,000 spindle revolutions per minute) and a Model 1284 six-apindle vertical automatic machine having a working diameter of 400 milimeters.

The Plant imeni Sverdlov has perfected series production of a Model 262G horizontal-boring machine and built a Model 2621 high-speed horizontalboring machine (2,000 spindle revolutions per minute) which effectively utilize a hard alloy cutting tool while working steel, cast iron, and light alloys. In addition, the plant has perfected a new design of Model 262D horizontal-boring machine with a spindle diameter of 110 millimeters.

The Kharkov Machine-Tool Plant imeni Molotov rut into production Model 3151 universal cylinder- and cone-grinding machine. The designers' collective of the Machine-Tool Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze built a highduty six-spindle automatic lathe of original design.

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The types of universal machine tools shich have been prepared for series production in 1949 have been relically changed to comparison with 1948. This can be seen from the fallowing table.

Name of Machine	1948 Model				New or Modernized			
	Model		Capacity of Main Drive (kw)	Model	Spindle	Capacity of Main Drive (kw)		
Universal screw-								
utting lathe	1D62M	To 600	4 3	1462	To 1,200	.7.8		
Universal screw-								
cutting lathe	1615	20-580	1.5	161	To 1,000	2.2		
Universal acrew-								
cutting lathe	1063			1D63		10		
Turret lathe	1м36	To 755	7.2	IM36	43.5-1,000	1.0		
Universal turret	370	11.0 1200			200 0100			
lathe	1325	140-1380	2.2	135A	130 5450	32		
Horizontal boring	0600 *	15-750	4.5	nead	200	~ ^		
machine Universal cantilever	2020	15-150	4.0	2620	1,000	7.2		
milling machine	6882	35-750		ε πΩο	70.3 F00	. 5.0 -		
size No 2	حباطن	. ייטען -גענ	4.3	DMOK-	30-1,500	(7.8)		
Horizontal cantileve	r					(1.0)		
milling machine,		35 - 750	4.3	ANSOR	30-1,500	5.8		
size No 2	0201.0	22 120		0-102.0	50-1,500	(7.8)		
Vertical cantilever						11.05		
milling machine,	6812	35 - 750	4.3	6N12	30-1,500	5.8		
size No 2			-			(7.8)		
Universal Vertical								
drilling Machine	2325	73.5-730	2.2	2121	70-272	3.2		

Special machine tools for ferrous metallurgy have been built. Two shafts are machined simultaneously on the Model MK-143 semisutomatic profile lathe for turning couplicated profiles of pilger shafts. This machine weighs about 90 tons; the capacity of the main drive is 34 kilowatts.

Sixteen new types of special pipe- and sleeve-cutting tools have been designed and a considerable part of them produced for the metallurgical and petroleum industry as well as for geological prospecting. Complex cutting tools for cutting pipes and sleeves having dimensions from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 16.3/4 inches have also been designed and produced.

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Model 1A947 roll lathes having working diameters to 1,300 millimeters and work length to 7,000 millimeters are being manufactured for ferrous metallurgy. The machine tool for drilling rail ends (kontsov rel'sov) is among the combination machine; tools which are being used in ferrous metallurgy. The introduction of these machine tools has increased labor productivity. One combination machine tool replaces ten universal radial-drilling machine tools and thus frees not less than ten operators.

Series production of machine tools of original Soviet design for machining locomotive axles has been developed and perfected. This machine tool excels that of any foreign firm in its technical perfection. The machine tools are completely automatic and through Leonard's combination machine assure constant cutting speed while facing and hollow-chamfering the axles. Both ends of the axle are machined simultaneously. The tool's capacity is 48 kilowatts.

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Combination eight-spindle vertical meanie toold on deep boring of the "Teta" locomotive drawber have held developed and put late production. Each machine of this type replaces 10 - 12 universal machine tools and frees up to ten workers.

The introduction of special and combination machine tools in agricultural machine building has brought about the conversion of production to conveyer-belt methods. An automatic transfer line has been set up for manufacturing reaping machine frames at the Lyubertsy Agricultural-Machine Building Plant.

Model A649 high-duty 24-spindle combination drilling machines for wording structural steel for railroad and automobile bridges have been designed and manufactured for enterprises of the Ministry of Transportation.

The six-spindle semiautomatic vertical lathe of the Krashyy proletariy Plant has a working diameter up to 400 millimeters. This lathe, extensively used in the automobile and tractor industry, has a productive capacity eight to tea times greater than the convential lathe. Model GF14 for simultaneous milling of 12 flanges (enchek) of a crankshaft at the ZIS Flant increased productive capacity five to six times over that of the single-spindle milling machine. The Model C-3-2 special thread-milling machine for milling global worms of autombile steering gears takes only one minute per worm.

A number of special and high-duty precision machine tools and automatic machines were built for the bearing industry. The Model MSh26 automatic machine for polishing surface of roller faces, manufactured at the MSL, produces more than 1,000 rollers per hour. The productive capacity of the Model MSh23 semiautomatic machine for polishing outer wheel races having a diameter to 500 millimeters is up to ten times greater than that achieved under previous methods of polishing.

Press-forging machine building under the Ministry of Eachine-Tool Building took a step toward further development in 1948. At the Tyazhstankogi dropress Plant the manufacture of V375U-1 hydraulic units for baling cotton was perfected. This nodernly designed unit with automatic control mechanizes the heaviest operation (ramming) and frees the railroads from the unprofitable transportation of unpressed cotton.

Froduction of hydraulic presses for testing pipes having diameters from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 0.5/8 inches are being perfected at this plant at the present time. These presses are needed by the metallurgical industry for equipping rodern high-production pipe-rolling shops.

New models of press-forging equipment have been perfected and are still being improved. Among them are Model M417 penumatic forging hammer, 750 kilograms; steam-air forging hammers, 2 and 3 tons; embossing presses, 160 and 700 tons; a friction press, 300 tons; presses for trueing pipes, 350 tons; and Models A910 and A912 automatic universal bending machines.

At a number of machine-tool plants the speed of machining steel is reaching 500 - 750 meters per minute. The Krasnyy proletariy Plant, Srednevolga Plant, Kalibr Plant and the Frezer Plant are preparing to start conveyer-belt production of new-model machine tools in 1949.

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